

ON THE LAND.

FARM AND STATION,
COST OF WHEAT GROWING.

THE PRICE THAT WILL PAY THE FARMER.

It is difficult for the public to realize that the future production of any principal crop depends solely upon the margin of profit returned to the farmer. Such a wheat crop as we have produced this year sets everybody proclaiming the immense importance of the industry in the State, and it is taken for granted that, and what always provides a great addition to the national wealth. The fact is, however, that the actual volume of the produce from the farms is not a reliable guide to what may happen in successive years. The crop now being sold is a paying crop, and, as always follows, there will certainly be an increase in the acreage next season. Future crops, however, depend entirely upon the ratio of yield to price, particularly the actual grain return per acre. During the decade 1890 to 1900 New South Wales increased her wheat acreage rapidly, the additions of the last five years being almost phenomenal for Australia. Then came a falling off, and there was much public lamentation and many inquiries as to what was to be done to account for what was regarded as a serious check to progress in agriculture. The nature of the ploughing season was assumed to be the cause by people who do not realize that, in nearly all seasons the bulk of our crop is put in when the weather is dry and the ground hard. Political capital was made out of the position by asserting that the falling off was due to embarking upon too much. Other reasons were confidently published, but the actual experiment was very simple. Prices had been low, the crop had not yielded very well, and many farmers, fearing both the market and the seasons, declined to increase their areas, while some in the older districts prepared less land than before. It may be well to point out at this stage that wheat growing is not a recent sport, but has been carried on by labour conditions. It is true that in the household class that provides the hands for the wheat farms there is a large proportion of "wasters," that is, incompetent casual fellows who cannot be relied upon, and require to be carefully watched if entrusted with work. These men are to an extent the product of the haphazard system under which wheat was a very bad crop for some years, and are compelled to take to the roads and tramp the country. Our inquiries and experience have led to the conclusion, however, that while there is a great deal of unsatisfactory labour, there is usually plenty of men, and there is a proportion of first-class labourers who, with up-to-date cultivation and harvesting machines, comprise the growing of very large areas at reasonable cost.

Future developments being dependent upon the actual return to the grower, it is interesting to glance at the probable cost of producing wheat and the return which may be expected. First of all, we must dismiss the fallacious idea that wheat can only be grown when the farmer lays his own land. Probably the dairy farmer gains considerably by engaging his children in milking, but even in dairying the labour of the family is not secured for nothing. Something must surely be done for these children later on, and they have at least a right to consider that as they grow up, they will be entitled to a share of the profits of their co-operation they are entitled to. To a small extent the property of the land helps to accumulate, but the whole farm, the work must be done by men, and young lads are not of much service. The young men work very hard during ploughing, seed time, and harvest, but it is hardly possible to find steady work all the year, so that they may not be very easily trifled with if they do not have any other work to do. As would be paid to labourers. We may be sure that the farming which will not pay labour a day's wage will be a very poor business for the farmer and his family, who work the place solely by their own efforts. Taking large areas, for example, we recently placed the average cost of growing wheat at 10/- per acre, and this appears to be our best estimate. The land and harvesting are various, and are employed according to the means or the ideas of the farmers. Of late years the seed drill has been coming into fashion, and that has added something to the cost of sowing, as well as to the cost of harvesting. The disc plough represents the cheapest of all ploughs yet introduced, but here, again, there is a variation, because the ploughs are not the same in price, or in anything else.

WILLIAM BUTTER MARKET.

On this in case to leave out the reaper and binder and thresher system, because this is not in general use, and, further, when it is used, the cost of the principle must be employed. An idea of the difference in cost of harvesting is conveyed by a comparison of various sizes in winnowers. Thus if a farmer has one sifter and a small winnowing going to employ a man on the stripper, and two at the winnowing. The driver will get 7s a day and food 2s, making 9s the others average 8s a day and food 2s, each, or 7s a day, making a total of 15s per acre to strip and clean 100 acres of wheat. We take a large winnowing, which cleans for two stripers, three men do the winnowing and two the driving, so that there is a wagesheet of 3s to 15s, as against 2s for eight acres. Now we arrive at the large threshing-horse power winnowing, which cleans for five stripers. There are two drivers, and one to wheel the cart, and two to strip the grain. The cost is 10/- a day at a cost in labour of 7s, so that in stripping the cost runs from about 2s 1d to 10/- per acre. Cheapest of all is the harvester, the combined machine which strips, cleans, and bags the grain as it moves. Most farmers now prefer the box on the machine to the bags, as the bags are more difficult to get off into the bags at the stripping point, but there is no material difference in the cost of this as against the bag filling on the machine. The harvester will average about seven acres a day throughout, and requires only one man at a labour cost of 2s, but a penny a bag is paid for completing and sewing the bags. The outlay, therefore, is only 1/- per acre when the wheat is ready to cart away.

To sum up. In the first place, Government grading mark encourages buyers, most of them go by the grade, and, I think, are not greatly interested in 10/- per acre of first Government grading butter entirely on the strength of this mark. In the cases mentioned, we are not sure that the latter have been referred to have in mind the guarantee, in a sense, which they possess in order through such a leading house.

The outlay, therefore, is only 1/- per acre when the wheat is ready to cart away.

To these estimates must be added about 1/- per acre for horsefeed and 6d for incidental expenses, so that taking the average cost of stripping at 2s an acre, the total is 8s 6d, while the harvester costs about 10/- per acre.

Now comes the cost of the grain, and here we strike the difference arising at the cost per bushel in wheat production. Say that an average crop is 12 bushels to the acre; then there will be about 14 per acre; so that the total is brought up to 16/- in one case, and 14/- in the other.

Following in the carting to the station, 2s 6d per acre, making 14/- per acre.

It is worth while now to set out the details:-

Per acre

Cultivation and seed.....

9 0

Harvesting, bags, and cartage.....

4 11

Expense in selling and other

incidents.....

0 8

14 2

This, it will be seen, is based on a crop of three bags to the acre, but the cartage and other expenses on this year's crop—carriage being very high this season—would make our former estimate of 16/- about right.

The cost of the grain is 10/- per acre.

Now comes the cost of the grain, and here we strike the difference arising at the cost per bushel in wheat production. Say that an average crop is 12 bushels to the acre; then there will be about 14 per acre; so that the total is brought up to 16/- in one case, and 14/- in the other.

Following in the carting to the station, 2s 6d per acre, making 14/- per acre.

It is worth while now to set out the details:-

WILLIAM BUTTER MARKET.

Mr. W. H. Abbott writes:—In your issue of the 11th I note that Mr. W. Farrer, the Government wheat experimentalist, after about 20 years of very expensive and laborious research, has decided to discontinue his experiments, and has offered to take to the roads and tramp the country. Our inquiries and experience have led to the conclusion, however, that while there is a great deal of unsatisfactory labour, there is usually plenty of men, and there is a proportion of first-class labourers who, with up-to-date cultivation and harvesting machines, comprise the growing of very large areas at reasonable cost.

Future developments being dependent upon the actual return to the grower, it is interesting to glance at the probable cost of producing wheat and the return which may be expected. First of all, we must dismiss the fallacious idea that wheat can only be grown when the farmer lays his own land. Probably the dairy farmer gains considerably by engaging his children in milking, but even in dairying the labour of the family is not secured for nothing. Something must surely be done for these children later on, and they have at least a right to consider that as they grow up, they will be entitled to a share of the profits of their co-operation they are entitled to. To a small extent the property of the land helps to accumulate, but the whole farm, the work must be done by men, and young lads are not of much service. The young men work very hard during ploughing, seed time, and harvest, but it is hardly possible to find steady work all the year, so that they may not be very easily trifled with if they do not have any other work to do. As would be paid to labourers. We may be sure that the farming which will not pay labour a day's wage will be a very poor business for the farmer and his family, who work the place solely by their own efforts. Taking large areas, for example, we recently placed the average cost of growing wheat at 10/- per acre, and this appears to be our best estimate. The land and harvesting are various, and are employed according to the means or the ideas of the farmers. Of late years the seed drill has been coming into fashion, and that has added something to the cost of sowing, as well as to the cost of harvesting. The disc plough represents the cheapest of all ploughs yet introduced, but here, again, there is a variation, because the ploughs are not the same in price, or in anything else.

WILLIAM BUTTER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

During the last fortnight 44,000 boxes of butter have been landed from Australian ports, and 25,000 from New Zealand. Prices have been falling steadily, and the cost of the last season's butter is being sold as it arrives for 10/- per lb. Tootey-street has been without supplies from New Zealand. In the last few days the cost of butter has arrived, however, and the cost of the last season's butter is being transacted; next week will be dull. The general circumstances of the trade remain as they were last week.

With a broadcast attached to a light dray one man with a single horse will cover 40 acres before two o'clock in the day, while a team and a man cannot cover more than 12 to 14 acres per day with the dray. The harrowing is little more when the broadcast is used. But it does not seriously affect the difference in cost, because for the dray the land must be ploughed for 10/- per acre.

The disc plough represents the cheapest of all ploughs yet introduced, but here, again, there is a variation, because the ploughs are not the same in price, or in anything else.

WILLIAM BUTTER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

During the last fortnight 44,000 boxes of butter have been landed from Australian ports, and 25,000 from New Zealand. Prices have been falling steadily, and the cost of the last season's butter is being sold as it arrives for 10/- per lb. Tootey-street has been without supplies from New Zealand. In the last few days the cost of butter has arrived, however, and the cost of the last season's butter is being transacted; next week will be dull. The general circumstances of the trade remain as they were last week.

With a broadcast attached to a light dray one man with a single horse will cover 40 acres before two o'clock in the day, while a team and a man cannot cover more than 12 to 14 acres per day with the dray. The harrowing is little more when the broadcast is used. But it does not seriously affect the difference in cost, because for the dray the land must be ploughed for 10/- per acre.

The disc plough represents the cheapest of all ploughs yet introduced, but here, again, there is a variation, because the ploughs are not the same in price, or in anything else.

WILLIAM BUTTER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

During the last fortnight 44,000 boxes of butter have been landed from Australian ports, and 25,000 from New Zealand. Prices have been falling steadily, and the cost of the last season's butter is being sold as it arrives for 10/- per lb. Tootey-street has been without supplies from New Zealand. In the last few days the cost of butter has arrived, however, and the cost of the last season's butter is being transacted; next week will be dull. The general circumstances of the trade remain as they were last week.

With a broadcast attached to a light dray one man with a single horse will cover 40 acres before two o'clock in the day, while a team and a man cannot cover more than 12 to 14 acres per day with the dray. The harrowing is little more when the broadcast is used. But it does not seriously affect the difference in cost, because for the dray the land must be ploughed for 10/- per acre.

The disc plough represents the cheapest of all ploughs yet introduced, but here, again, there is a variation, because the ploughs are not the same in price, or in anything else.

WILLIAM BUTTER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

During the last fortnight 44,000 boxes of butter have been landed from Australian ports, and 25,000 from New Zealand. Prices have been falling steadily, and the cost of the last season's butter is being sold as it arrives for 10/- per lb. Tootey-street has been without supplies from New Zealand. In the last few days the cost of butter has arrived, however, and the cost of the last season's butter is being transacted; next week will be dull. The general circumstances of the trade remain as they were last week.

With a broadcast attached to a light dray one man with a single horse will cover 40 acres before two o'clock in the day, while a team and a man cannot cover more than 12 to 14 acres per day with the dray. The harrowing is little more when the broadcast is used. But it does not seriously affect the difference in cost, because for the dray the land must be ploughed for 10/- per acre.

The disc plough represents the cheapest of all ploughs yet introduced, but here, again, there is a variation, because the ploughs are not the same in price, or in anything else.

WILLIAM BUTTER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

During the last fortnight 44,000 boxes of butter have been landed from Australian ports, and 25,000 from New Zealand. Prices have been falling steadily, and the cost of the last season's butter is being sold as it arrives for 10/- per lb. Tootey-street has been without supplies from New Zealand. In the last few days the cost of butter has arrived, however, and the cost of the last season's butter is being transacted; next week will be dull. The general circumstances of the trade remain as they were last week.

With a broadcast attached to a light dray one man with a single horse will cover 40 acres before two o'clock in the day, while a team and a man cannot cover more than 12 to 14 acres per day with the dray. The harrowing is little more when the broadcast is used. But it does not seriously affect the difference in cost, because for the dray the land must be ploughed for 10/- per acre.

The disc plough represents the cheapest of all ploughs yet introduced, but here, again, there is a variation, because the ploughs are not the same in price, or in anything else.

WILLIAM BUTTER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

During the last fortnight 44,000 boxes of butter have been landed from Australian ports, and 25,000 from New Zealand. Prices have been falling steadily, and the cost of the last season's butter is being sold as it arrives for 10/- per lb. Tootey-street has been without supplies from New Zealand. In the last few days the cost of butter has arrived, however, and the cost of the last season's butter is being transacted; next week will be dull. The general circumstances of the trade remain as they were last week.

With a broadcast attached to a light dray one man with a single horse will cover 40 acres before two o'clock in the day, while a team and a man cannot cover more than 12 to 14 acres per day with the dray. The harrowing is little more when the broadcast is used. But it does not seriously affect the difference in cost, because for the dray the land must be ploughed for 10/- per acre.

The disc plough represents the cheapest of all ploughs yet introduced, but here, again, there is a variation, because the ploughs are not the same in price, or in anything else.

WILLIAM BUTTER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

During the last fortnight 44,000 boxes of butter have been landed from Australian ports, and 25,000 from New Zealand. Prices have been falling steadily, and the cost of the last season's butter is being sold as it arrives for 10/- per lb. Tootey-street has been without supplies from New Zealand. In the last few days the cost of butter has arrived, however, and the cost of the last season's butter is being transacted; next week will be dull. The general circumstances of the trade remain as they were last week.

With a broadcast attached to a light dray one man with a single horse will cover 40 acres before two o'clock in the day, while a team and a man cannot cover more than 12 to 14 acres per day with the dray. The harrowing is little more when the broadcast is used. But it does not seriously affect the difference in cost, because for the dray the land must be ploughed for 10/- per acre.

The disc plough represents the cheapest of all ploughs yet introduced, but here, again, there is a variation, because the ploughs are not the same in price, or in anything else.

WILLIAM BUTTER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

During the last fortnight 44,000 boxes of butter have been landed from Australian ports, and 25,000 from New Zealand. Prices have been falling steadily, and the cost of the last season's butter is being sold as it arrives for 10/- per lb. Tootey-street has been without supplies from New Zealand. In the last few days the cost of butter has arrived, however, and the cost of the last season's butter is being transacted; next week will be dull. The general circumstances of the trade remain as they were last week.

With a broadcast attached to a light dray one man with a single horse will cover 40 acres before two o'clock in the day, while a team and a man cannot cover more than 12 to 14 acres per day with the dray. The harrowing is little more when the broadcast is used. But it does not seriously affect the difference in cost, because for the dray the land must be ploughed for 10/- per acre.

The disc plough represents the cheapest of all ploughs yet introduced, but here, again, there is a variation, because the ploughs are not the same in price, or in anything else.

WILLIAM BUTTER MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

During the last fortnight 44,000 boxes of butter have been landed from Australian ports, and 25,000 from New Zealand. Prices have been falling steadily, and the cost of the last season's butter is being sold as it arrives for 10/- per lb. Tootey-street has been without supplies from New Zealand. In the last few days the cost of butter has arrived, however, and the cost of the last season's butter is being transacted; next week will be dull. The general circumstances of the trade remain as they were last week.

With a broadcast attached to a light dray one man with a single horse will cover 40 acres before two o'clock in the day, while a team and a man cannot cover more than 12 to 14 acres per day with the dray. The harrowing is little more when the broadcast is used. But it does not seriously affect the difference in cost, because for the dray the land must be ploughed for 10/- per acre.

[For Shipping, Meteorological, and
Mail Notices see page 8.]

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUR SYSTEM DEMANDS

PENFOLD'S WINE

AS A PURE AND NATURAL RESTORATIVE.

AUSTRALIA'S BEST ILLUSTRATED.

SYDNEY MAIL

OF JANUARY 10.

SEVENTEEN PAGES OF ILLUSTRATIONS,

of which the chief ones are—

FEDERAL-HOUDLIER-SHIRE LINER.

Reception on the Twin-screw Ship Esso.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE IN QUEENSLAND

SCHOOLS.

Experimental Wheat Plots at the Spring Creek School.

A NEW BRIDGE OVER THE HAWKSLEY RIVER

Turning First Soil of the Bridge Approach at

Richmond.

INTERSTATE YACHT RACE—

SAYONARA AND BONA.

FOUR PICTURES OF THE THIRD EVENT

DINNER TO MR. GOLIIN AND CREW OF THE

SAYONARA AT THE AUSTRALIA HOTEL.

A Large Estate now being leased in connection with

the Closer Settlement Scheme.

SYDNEY HARBOUR VIEW

GOAT ISLAND.

SEALIS BAY.

WEST END FOOTBALL CLUB, ARMIDALE.

A KANGAROO HUNT ON THE DARLING DOWNS.

A Double Page Picture, suitable for framing.

HARVEST HOME AT ROYAL EXCHANGE, SYDNEY.

Two Views of the Reading-room, where the display is

being made.

WEIGHING MACHINE USED TO FIX WHEAT STANDARD.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

Live Weight, 270.

RYDE ELECTION.

Portraits of the Candidates.

DEWEY'S DOG, AND CO.

Feats Specally Photographed for the "Mail," of which

The most remarkable is

THE "LEAP FOR LIFE."

LATEST FASHION

AN EVENING FROCK.

OBITUARY PORTRAITS.

Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B.

Sir John McIntyre, K.B.

PRICE SUSPEN.

NOTICES.

Attention is respectfully directed to the following

NEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications intended for the news or correspondence column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

What is intended for insertion in the journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but at a general rate.

We would appreciate to insert letters or notices of which are sent for publication in other newspapers, nor can we return repeated manuscripts.

BUSINESS.

All letters and communications on business should be addressed to JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS.

Advertisements should reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on the first line under what heading they may appear.

While every care is exercised to secure the insertion and circulation of advertisements, the proprietors do not accept responsibility for any inaccuracies thereto; and they reserve to themselves the right of withholding from publication any advertisement which may be deemed to be objectionable, although may have been received in the ordinary course of business.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1904.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The latest development in connection with the Newcastle mining trouble is that

the Lord Northcote made formal entry on the term of his Australian Vice-Royalty.

The new office is a marked change from his Excellency's previous experience, but we are

already in a position to judge from the views which Lord Northcote has expressed that he fully appreciates that distinction and all which it implies.

In the address he delivered at the farewell banquet he delivered in London on December 8, he told his hearers that he regarded himself as a Civil servant, whose position is strictly defined in the terms of the Commonwealth Constitution. As he went on to make it clear in his speech that he discerned certain limits fixed by those terms, if a Governor-General owes a duty to the Colonial Office, which designates him for the appointment, he also owes a duty to the Commonwealth.

He is more than Civil servant, he is a constitutional limit, it must always be remembered, that means many things not rigidly set down in the regulations governing the conduct of Civil service, however high placed and distinguished. Lord Northcote recognises all this.

He sees his constitutional limits, he is able to see within those limits the scope for service to the Empire. There is no conflict between the two things. The constitutional limits are only fixed as a means to the end, the authors of the Constitution having recognised and unrolled the special wants and mental processes of the people whose self-governing instincts in their highest exercise brought that Constitution and the Commonwealth into being.

The present Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lyttelton, made a remark in his capacity as Chairman of that banquet, which throws some light on what these distinctions mean just now in official circles at the other side of the world. We say just now, because at present the relations of the mother country with what are still called "the colonies" are much to the front by reason of the debate respecting preferential trade relations. Of course, the very expression "the colonies" is a misnomer in this connection, and quite out of date and archaic where Canada and Australia are concerned. The term recalls Lord North's administration which is an ancient history now. But the Colonial Secretary's remark was intended to reassure everybody on that score, for he protested that he had taken to heart the lesson of the strict observance by the Colonial Office of non-interference in the domestic affairs of "the colonies." Lord Northcote put the same thought in other words when he said that as the official channel of communication between the Federal Government and the Home Government it would be his duty to stand neutral and impartial between contending political parties. Agreeing of both these observations, it may be mentioned here

altogether if the coalminers and serious outbreaks should inspire our community with caution and determination to escape anything of the kind here.

Parliament Prorogued.—A "Government Gazette" extraordinary was issued last night, proroguing the State Parliament until March 8.

Public Works Committee.—At its meeting yesterday the Public Works Committee considered its report to the Legislative Assembly on the proposal to construct a railway from Maitland to South Grafton. It had not, however, completed consideration of the matter when the adjournment hour arrived.

Public Works Committee's Report.—The Premier yesterday afternoon laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly the 21st general report of the Public Works Committee.

The report deals with the work done and inquiries made by the committee since its last report, on June 11. Nine inquiries have been completed (the last has not yet been published), and with regard to inquiries still in progress the following are mentioned.—Wellington to Werris Creek, Wyalong to Hillston, Singleton to Gunnedah, with branch to Deniliquin, and perhaps a due tribute to the prologues of the people, though the outcome of the measure induced one ultra-democrat to speak in favour of it.

Lord Northcote, who succeeds Lord Tennyson as Australia's Governor-General, was welcomed to the temporary capital, and installed in his high office under the happiest of circumstances. The day was bright and cool, swiftly moving clouds at intervals briefly obscuring the sun. A strong wind blew from the west, the dust nuisance, which menaces so many of Melbourne's summer functions, was obviated by heavy rain during the early morning.

The Council of the State Government had convened at the town hall, and thousands of people lined the foreshores at St. Kilda, and at points along the route little knots of residents had gathered. The city street leading to Parliament House were thickly thronged. Flags and bunting waved vigorously in the breeze, and the cheering, if not quite as loud as the previous day, was still there.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official landing. The atmosphere in the landing place was strictly limited to members of the Ministry and a few others. The Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Northcote, who (with the Vice-regal party from England) had been received by the Governor of Victoria, had his official reception at the town hall, and Captain Ballmain, A.M.C., came off from the Royal Arthur in the launch Lion, his cutter for the shore being heralded by the hoisting of the vessel's guns.

The Captain of the Royal Australian Navy, the Hon. Captain H. M. R. Royal Arthur, which convened the new representatives of Royalists from Adelaide, came up the bay in early morning. Shortly before noon Lady Northcote, who had reached Melbourne by train earlier in the week, went off to the ship, and was thus enabled to take part in the official

